FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**US – VIRGINIA HISTORY FINAL EXAMINATION**

**SECTION ONE**. **MULTIPLE CHOICE**. Each of these seventy questions is worth 2/3rds of a point (.67) pts.

**\_\_\_\_\_1. Which of the following documents was the source for a colonial New England covenant community?**

A. The Mayflower Compact

B. The Magna Carta

C. The Bill of Rights

D. The Declaration of Independence

----------------------------------------------------------------

**Roanoke Massachusetts**

**1587 1620**

**1565 1607**

**St. Augustine Jamestown**

**\_\_\_\_\_2. Which date on this timeline represents the beginning of a permanent British presence in North America?**

A. 1565

B. 1587

C. 1607

D. 1620

----------------------------------------------------------------

**\_\_\_\_\_3. The first ever elected legislature and representative government in the Americas, established in colonial Virginia, was –**

A. The House of Lords

B. The Parliament

C. The House of Burgesses

D. The Senate

**\_\_\_\_\_4. George Washington was an effective military commander because he –**

A. won more battles than he lost, using

well-trained troops.

B. preserved the army through his

leadership skills.

C. negotiated alliances with leaders of

other nations.

D. prevented attacks against major

population centers.

**\_\_\_\_\_5. John Locke’s ideas contributed to the Declaration of Independence because he influenced the belief in -**

A. capitalism and free enterprise

B. self-government and natural rights

C. a controlling federal government

D. a monarch and democracy

----------------------------------------------------------------

“That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government…”

* ***The Declaration of Independence***

**\_\_\_\_\_6. According to this statement, government is held accountable by the –**

A. king

B. church

C. citizens

D. laws

**\_\_\_\_\_7. George Mason most influenced the Constitution of the United States by supporting –**

A. addition of the Bill of Rights

B. the Three-Fifths Compromise

C. provision for the District of Columbia

D. the Supremacy Clause

----------------------------------------------------------------

**Inability to Collect Taxes**

**Lack of executive to enforce** **the law**

**Inability to Regulate Trade**

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Which of these best completes the title to this diagram?**

A. Causes of the War of 1812

B. Sectionalism and Causes of Civil War

C. Causes of the American Revolution

D. Weakness of the Articles of

Confederation

----------------------------------------------------------------

“No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship…whatsoever; … all men shall be free to profess… their opinion in matters of religion… the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.”

* ***Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom, 1786***

**\_\_\_\_\_9. The ideas expressed in the excerpt were later included in the –**

A. First Amendment to the Constitution

B. Emancipation Proclamation

C. Gettysburg Address

D. *Brown V. Board* of Education

Decision

**\_\_\_\_\_10. Which of the following men was an anti-Federalist, and opposed to the ratification of the Constitution without a Bill of Rights?**

A. George Mason

B. John Adams

C. George Washington

D. Alexander Hamilton

**\_\_\_\_\_11. John Jay, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton were the authors of these letters to the editor in favor of ratifying the Constitution –**

A. *Common Sense*

B. *The Federalist Papers*

C. *The Albany Plan of Union*

D. *The Olive Branch Petition*

“It is emphatically [unquestionably] the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.”

* **Chief Justice John Marshall**

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Which Supreme Court decision includes this quotation?**

A. *Marbury V. Madison*

B. *Cohens V. Virginia*

C. *Gibbons V. Ogden*

D. *McCulloch V. Maryland*

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Missouri’s admission to the Union started the debate over –**

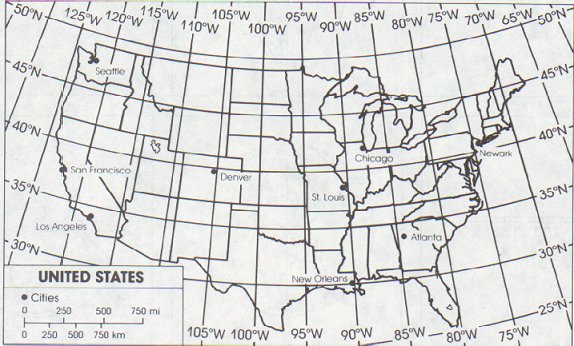
A. the right of deposit at New Orleans

B. funding for internal improvements

C. the balance between slave and free

states.

D. the relocation of American Indians



**\_\_\_\_\_15. The land area located between 80°W and 90°W and 25°N and 30°N represents the acquisition of –**

A. land won through the French and

Indian War.

B. territories according to the

Northwest Ordinance.

C. land as a result of the Revolutionary

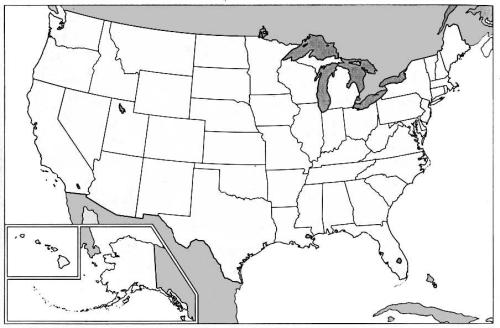
War.

D. Florida, through a treaty with Spain.

----------------------------------------------------------------

4

2



1

3

1

**\_\_\_\_\_16. Which of these states was admitted to the Union before the Civil War?**

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Which American President purchased the Louisiana Territory, even though he did not believe the President had the authority under the Constitution to purchase land?**

A. Alexander Hamilton

B. Thomas Jefferson

C. James Madison

D. George Washington

**Events in Texas History**

**1. Migration of American settlers**

**2. The Battle of the Alamo**

**3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**4. Entry into the Union**

**?**

**\_\_\_\_\_18. Which event best completes this sequence?**

A. Confederate attack on Fort Sumter

B. Independence gained from Mexico

C. Purchase of the Louisiana Territory

D. Transcontinental Railroad completed

**\_\_\_\_\_19. Which American foreign policy statement forbid European nations to claim any future colonies in the Western Hemisphere, because the democratic republic established here must be allowed to develop?**

A. Washington’s Farewell Address.

B. The Monroe Doctrine

C. The Roosevelt Corollary

D. The Domino Theory

**\_\_\_\_\_20. The principle reason California was settled so quickly in the late 1840s was –**

A. the California Gold Rush

B. cattle ranching opportunities

C. railroad construction

D. the port of San Francisco

I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice.  On this subject, I do not wish to think, or to speak, or write, with moderation.  No!  No!  Tell a man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm; tell him to moderately rescue his wife from the hands of the ravisher; tell the mother to gradually extricate her babe from the fire into which it has fallen; -- but urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present.  I am in earnest -- I will not equivocate -- I will not excuse -- I will not retreat a single inch -- *AND I WILL BE HEARD*!

**\_\_\_\_\_21. The author of the quotation above, taken from *The Liberator* was –**

A. Frederick Douglass

B. Elijah Lovejoy

C. William Lloyd Garrison

D. William Jennings Bryan

**\_\_\_\_\_22. Which woman is best known for her support of the woman’s suffrage movement during the 19th Century?**

A. Carry Nation

B. Susan B. Anthony

C. Dorothea Dix

D. Nellie Bly

**\_\_\_\_\_23. The most controversial portion of the Compromise of 1850 for Northerners was –**

A. banning the slave trade in

Washington, D.C.

B. allowing popular sovereignty in New

Mexico and Utah territories.

C. allowing California statehood.

D. the strict enforcement of the

Fugitive Slave Act.

**\_\_\_\_\_24. The Kansas-Nebraska Act attempted to solve the problem of slavery in the West by using this method to resolve the dispute:**

A. gradual emancipation

B. popular sovereignty

C. compensated emancipation

D. colonization societies

**\_\_\_\_\_25. The ruling of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision was most favorable to –**

A. abolitionists

B. advocates of gradual emancipation

C. slaveholders

D. free blacks in the North

**\_\_\_\_\_26. The Battle of Fort Sumter was a significant event in Civil War history because it was the first –**

A. Confederate defeat during the Civil

War.

B. conflict that included African-

American soldiers.

C. time British soldiers fought alongside

Union troops.

D. military confrontation of the Civil

War.

“That on the first day of January…on thousand eight hundred and sixty three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.”

**-An executive order of the President**

**\_\_\_\_\_27. This statement was issued by –**

A. Robert E. Lee

B. Andrew Johnson

C. Ulysses S. Grant

D. Abraham Lincoln

“Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal… that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the Earth.”

* **The Dedication of a National Cemetery**

**\_\_\_\_\_28. This quote comes from what period in United States history?**

A. Civil War

B. Revolutionary War

C. Nationalist Era

D. Reconstruction Era

**\_\_\_\_\_29. The Battle of Gettysburg was a significant event of the Civil War because it –**

A. caused states to secede the Union.

B. was the opening conflict of the war.

C. forced the surrender of the South.

D. was the turning point of the war.



**Richmond, Virginia 1865**

**\_\_\_\_\_30. Which effect of the Civil War on the South is illustrated by this photograph?**

A. industrial pollution

B. economic devastation

C. political corruption

D. agricultural destruction

**Growing Labor Supply**

**Abundant Natural Resources**

**Limited Liability Corporations**

**?**

**\_\_\_\_\_31. Which economic factor completes the diagram?**

A. laissez-faire policies

B. high interest rates

C. low consumer demands

D. strict price controls

----------------------------------------------------------------

**Giants of Innovation**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thomas Edison | Henry Ford | **? text here**  Wright Brothers |  |

**\_\_\_\_\_32. Which of the following best completes the chart?**

A. Frederick Douglass

B. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

C. Henry Bessemer

D. Eugene V. Debs

**\_\_\_\_\_33. Who is incorrectly paired with the industry he dominated?**

A. John D. Rockefeller – Oil

B. Andrew Carnegie – Steel

C. John Pierpont Morgan – Banking

D. Cornelius Vanderbilt – Meatpacking

**\_\_\_\_\_34. Which of the following was a goal of labor unions?**

A. The Eight-Hour Workday

B. Integration of Assembly Line Jobs

C. Equal Pay for Women

D. “Right to Work” Laws

**\_\_\_\_\_35. During the 19th Century, Chinese immigrants played a major role in the –**

A. building of the Transcontinental

railroad.

B. development of the public school

system .

C. establishment of the abolition

movement.

D. formation of the Tammany Society.



**\_\_\_\_36. Which statement best represents what the cartoon is trying to state?**

A. Immigration from Southern and

Eastern Europe was encouraged.

B. Legislation was passed to reduce the

number of immigrants from eastern

and southern Europe.

C. Force was used to keep immigrants

from entering the United States.

D. Southern and Eastern Europeans

were the only ones interested in

coming to the United States.

**Urban Populations, 1880 - 1910**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **City** | **1880** | **1890** | **1900** | **1910** |
| Detroit | 116340 | 205876 | 285704 | 465766 |
| Pittsburgh | 156389 | 238617 | 321616 | 533905 |

**\_\_\_\_\_37. Which of these contributed most to the changes shown in the table?**

A. Growth of suburbs

B. Settlement of the frontier

C. End of slavery in the South

D. Industrialization in the North

**\_\_\_\_\_38. Which of the following is the best example of Theodore Roosevelt’s “Big Stick” diplomacy?**

A. The Gadsden Purchase

B. Construction of the Panama Canal

C. US participation in World War I

D. The acquisition of Hawaii

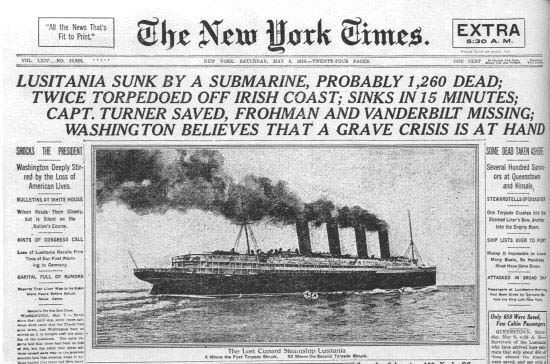
**\_\_\_\_\_39. “Remember the Maine!” was a slogan which encouraged Americans to fight against the Spanish in –**

A. the War of 1812

B. Cuba

C. World War I

D. Texas



**\_\_\_\_\_40. This headline effected the United States by eventually leading to –**

A. the Spanish- American War.

B. construction of the Panama Canal.

C. entry into World War I

D. neutrality during the 1930s.

“A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.”

**\_\_\_\_\_41. Which document contains the excerpt in this box?**

A. Monroe Doctrine

B. Wilson’s Fourteen Point Plan speech

C. Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech

D. Truman Doctrine

**\_\_\_\_\_42. Which type of music was popularized by radio in the 1920s?**

A. Jazz

B. Reggae

C. Bluegrass

D. Folk

**\_\_\_\_\_43. Henry Ford had an impact on the United States economy by -**

A. paying low wages to break unions.

B. improving manufacturing to make

goods more affordable.

C. creating corporations to produce

goods more efficiently.

D. supporting immigration as a source

of labor for factories.

**\_\_\_\_\_44. One of the main issues that the New Deal addressed was –**

A. air pollution

B. urban crime

C. trade deficits

D. unemployment rate

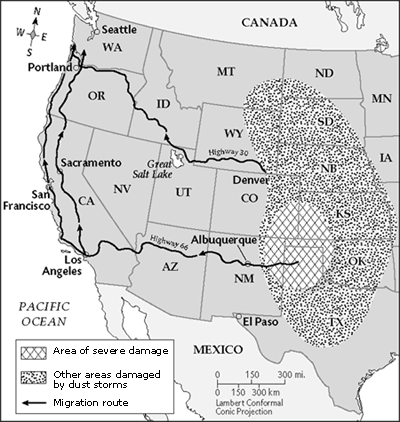
**\_\_\_\_\_45. The principle reason for the failure of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution – and its subsequent repeal by the 21st – was –**

A. economic recession

B. a rise in organized crime

C. the onset of World War I

D. the election of Herbert Hoover



**\_\_\_\_\_46. The map above shows the enormous damage caused during the Great Depression by –**

A. insecticides and fertilizer

B. plagues of locusts

C. the “Dust Bowl”

D. the Agricultural Adjustment Act

**Goals of the New Deal:**

* Provide relief in the form of food, clothing, and shelter for the poor and unemployed.
* Provide jobs for the unemployed and stimulate the economy.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**?**

**\_\_\_\_\_47. Which of the following best completes the text box above?**

A. Increase the productivity of farmers.

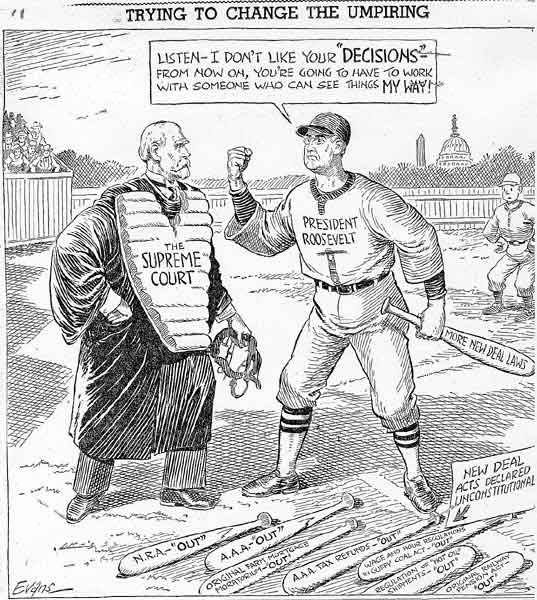
B. Increased protective tariffs.

C. Prevent future recessions by

regulating banks and Wall St.

D. Redistributed farmland to African-

American sharecroppers.



**\_\_\_\_\_48. The political cartoon above criticizes President Franklin Delano Roosevelt for his –**

A. Social Security Act

B. Supreme Court Packing Plan

C. pro-union Wagner Act

D. refusal to support England in World

War II

**\_\_\_\_\_49. The government agency which provides a pension to the elderly, and monthly payments to the blind and disabled – as well as unemployment relief – is:**

A. Medicare

B. Food Stamp Program EBT

C. The Social Security Act

D. Federal Emergency Relief

Administration

**\_\_\_\_\_50. When this act was passed, Americans were allowed to send food, ammunition, and military aid to our democratic Allies in Europe –**

1. The Neutrality Act of 1937
2. The Wagner Act
3. The Lend-Lease Act
4. The Warsaw Pact

**\_\_\_\_\_51. The Battle of Stalingrad was significant because Germany was -**

A. cut off from Italian reinforcements.

B. denied access to valuable oil

resources.

C. forced to surrender its western

armies.

D. invaded by Allied troops.

**Normandy, France**

****

**\_\_\_\_\_52. The wreckage is from a large-scale invasion to -**

A. force the surrender of Japan

B. liberate Europe

C. seek the support of Russia

D. free Germany

**\_\_\_\_\_53. Which of the following events would clearly be in violation of the Geneva Convention’s rules on prisoners of war?**

A. The Battle of the Bulge

B. The Bombing of Dresden, Germany

C. The Bataan Death March

D. The Doolittle Raids

**\_\_\_\_\_54. The name of the scientific-military program led by Robert Oppenheimer which developed the atomic bomb was –**

1. Tennessee Valley Authority
2. The Las Alamos Nuclear Program
3. The Manhattan Project
4. The Internment Vehicle

**\_\_\_\_\_55. The president of the United States who made the decision to drop a nuclear bomb over civilians in Japan and claimed not to have lost any sleep over the issue was –**

1. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
2. Dwight David Eisenhower
3. Harry S Truman
4. John Fitzgerald Kennedy

“Compulsory exclusion of large groups of citizens from their homes, except under circumstances of direct emergency…is inconsistent with our basic governmental institutions. But when under conditions of modern warfare our shores are threatened …the power to protect must be [equal to]…the threatened danger.

***- Korematsu V. United States*, 1944**

**\_\_\_\_\_56. This Supreme Court decision was used to** -

A. end immigration from Germany

B. uphold “Jim Crow” laws

C. limit trade with communist China

D. justify Japanese internment camps



**\_\_\_\_\_57. “Rosie the Riveter” encouraged –**

1. Children to collect scrap metal for the war effort.
2. Men, women, and children to buy War Bonds.
3. Wives and disabled men not to talk about war letters – “Loose Lips Sink Ships!”
4. Women to work in factories to produce war supplies.

**The 1950s**

**?**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Virginia**

**\_\_\_\_\_58. Which term best completes this diagram?**

A. Desegregation

B. Enrollment

C. Reconstruction

D. Disenfranchisement

**\_\_\_\_\_59. Martin Luther King, Jr.’s strategy during the Civil Rights Movement emphasized –**

A. organizing non-violent mass protest

B. promoting self-help through

education

C. creating a political coalition with

organized labor

D. challenging discrimination through

the courts

**?**

**Prohibited discrimination based on religion and gender**

**Prohibited discrimination based on race and national origin**

**Prohibited segregation of public facilities**

**\_\_\_\_\_60. Which of these events best completes this diagram?**

A. The Civil Rights Act of 1964

B. *Brown V. Board of Education*

C. The Voting Rights Act of 1965

D. *Bakke V. CA Board of Regents*

**\_\_\_\_\_61. Which civil rights leader believed that African Americans could earn equality by learning vocational skills?**

A. Oliver Hill

B. W.E.B. DuBois

C. Booker T. Washington

D. Martin Luther King, Jr.

**Registered Minority Voters**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **State** | **1960** | **1970** |
| Texas | 35.5% | 72.6% |
| Georgia | 29.3% | 57.2% |
| Arkansas | 38.0% | 82.3% |

**\_\_\_\_\_62. Which president signed the 1965 legislation that made these changes possible?**

A. Harry S Truman

B. Dwight D. Eisenhower

C. Richard M. Nixon

D. Lyndon B. Johnson

**\_\_\_\_\_63. Which individual helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)?**

A. James Meredith

B. W.E.B. DuBois

C. Thurgood Marshall

D. Booker T. Washington

**\_\_\_\_\_64. Which event brought both Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King to prominence as leaders of the Civil Rights Movement?**

A. Birmingham Marches of 1963

B. The Montgomery Bus Boycott

C. The Selma March of 1965

D. The Mississippi Freedom Summer



**Anniston, AL, 1961**

**\_\_\_\_\_65. The image above shows violence directed at members of –**

A. the sit-in movement

B. the Freedom Rides

C. the March on Washington

D. the Black Panther Party

**\_\_\_\_\_66. Which of the laws, organizations, or decisions below *WAS NOT* supported by the National Organization for Women (NOW)?** A. The Civil Rights Act of 1964

B. The Equal Rights Amendment

C. Roe V. Wade (1973)

D. The Moral Majority

**\_\_\_\_\_67. Which conflict best represents an application of the containment policy?**

A. Spanish-American War

B. World War I

C. World War II

D. Vietnam War

**The Aftermath of World War II**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A Country Occupied by the United States** | **A Country Occupied by the Soviet Union** |
| **?** | Hungary |

**\_\_\_\_\_68. Which country completes this table?**

A. Japan

B. Poland

C. France

D. China

**The Development of East Germany**

**The Construction of the Berlin Wall**

**Occupation After World War II**

**?**

**\_\_\_\_\_69. Which phrase best completes this diagram?**

A. rise of fascism

B. communist control

C. rapid rearmament

D. formation of democracy

**\_\_\_\_\_70. The Soviet Union was able to acquire and produce an atomic weapon in 1949 in part due to espionage carried out by -** A. Sacco and Vanzetti

B. Julius and Ethyl Rosenberg

C. A. Mitchell Palmer

D. Joseph McCarthy

**\_\_\_\_\_71. The domino theory was most responsible for which American war?**

A. The Vietnam War

B. The Spanish-American War

C. The Persian Gulf War

D. The War in Afghanistan

**\_\_\_\_\_72. The Commonwealth of Virginia benefited during the Cold War due to –**

A. increased trade with Eastern Europe.

B. decreased immigration from Russia.

C. increased military spending in

Hampton Roads, Northern Virginia

D. employment at missile silos

**\_\_\_\_\_73. The Wisconsin Senator known for making slanderous accusations against people he suspected of having ties to communism – without any evidence in most cases – was –**

A. Robert LaFollette

B. Joseph McCarthy

C. Edward Kennedy

D. Patrick Moynihan

**\_\_\_\_\_74. What effect did the Watergate scandal have on Nixon’s Presidency?**

A. He changed his foreign policy.

B. It forced him to resign from office.

C. He sought campaign finance reform.

D. It prevented his re-election.

**\_\_\_\_\_75. The majority of recent immigrants to the United States have come from what two regions?**

A. Africa and Europe

B. Asia and Australia

C. Asia and Latin America

D. Africa and Latin America

**SECTION II. MATCHING SECTION**. *Presidents of the United States of America*. Each of the matching examples below is worth 2/3rds of a point each (.67 pts.)

**PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA – STANDARDS OF LEARNING QUESTIONS**

**A. George Washington B. Thomas Jefferson C. James Madison**

**D. Andrew Jackson E. Abraham Lincoln F. William McKinley**

**G. Theodore Roosevelt H. Woodrow Wilson I. Herbert Hoover**

**J. Franklin Delano Roosevelt K. John Fitzgerald Kennedy L. Lyndon Johnson**

**M. Richard Nixon N. Ronald Reagan O. George H. W. Bush**

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

\_\_\_\_\_1. He was the President of the United States who helped the United States to withdraw from Vietnam. He was later forced to resign from office for lying to Congress regarding his participation in a burglary attempt known today as the Watergate scandal.

\_\_\_\_\_2. He was the President of the United States when the Cold War came to an end: Eastern Europe rejected communism, the USSR dissolved, and Germany was reunified. He was also the President during the Persian Gulf War of 1990 – 1991, which liberated Kuwait and punished Iraq.

\_\_\_\_\_3. While he was President of the United States, the US increased its military budget dramatically in an attempt to pressure the “Evil Empire” of the Soviet Union. On other issues, however, this man wanted to see the government lessen its influence. He once stated, “Government is not the solution to the problem; government is the problem!”

\_\_\_\_\_4. This President challenged Americans to send a man to the moon and return him safely to the Earth by the end of the 1960s. He once stated, “Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country!” During the Cuban Missile Crisis, he managed to avoid catastrophe by negotiating a solution to the standoff with Soviet Premier Nikita Khruschchev.

\_\_\_\_\_5. He was the President of the United States when Spanish-American War began in 1898. After the United States achieved victory during the “Splendid Little War,” he chose to take over the Philippine Islands as a colony of the United States.

\_\_\_\_\_6. This unlucky president was in office when the Stock Market collapsed in October of 1929. During the Great Depression, he was criticized for lacking compassion for his people. Since he did little to provide aid to those in need – and he burned down a shantytown constructed by the Bonus Army – he was extremely unpopular, as well.

\_\_\_\_\_7. He was a trustbuster, a conservationist, and an advocate of “Big Stick” diplomacy. During his time in office, the United States government sued the Standard Oil Company for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. He was also the President most responsible for the construction of the Panama Canal.

**SECTION II. MATCHING SECTION**. *Presidents of the United States of America*. ***(Continued.)***

**A. George Washington B. Thomas Jefferson C. James Madison**

**D. Andrew Jackson E. Abraham Lincoln F. William McKinley**

**G. Theodore Roosevelt H. Woodrow Wilson I. Herbert Hoover**

**J. Franklin Delano Roosevelt K. John Fitzgerald Kennedy L. Lyndon Johnson**

**M. Richard Nixon N. Ronald Reagan O. George H. W. Bush**

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

\_\_\_\_\_8. He was the President of the United States when World War I broke out in Europe. After Germany U-Boat sank the Lusitania and hundreds of other ships – and after the Zimmermann Telegram – he asked Congress to declare war on the Central Powers “to make the world safe for democracy.” When the war ended, his 14 Point Plan for Peace in Europe was used as an outline for the Treaty of Versailles. US Senate never ratified the Treaty of Versailles which he had worked so hard to promote.

\_\_\_\_\_9. Under his administration, the Bill of Rights was ratified, the Judiciary Act was passed, and the supremacy of the national government was asserted. During the Whiskey Rebellion, he led soldiers to western Pennsylvania to put down a revolt against taxes. While he was President two members of his Cabinet – Alexander Hamilton (Founder of the Federalist Party) and Thomas Jefferson (Founder of the Democratic Republicans) began the two party political system in the United States.

\_\_\_\_\_10. His social programs were called The Great Society. As a disciple of former President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, he helped to create Medicaid, Medicare, Head Start, and other programs to assist the poor. Moreover, he supported both the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Unfortunately, by involving the United States in the Vietnam War, his legacy was tarnished. The bloodshed and lost lives – not to mention the money lost in Vietnam – ruined his Presidency.

\_\_\_\_\_11. This President promoted himself as an advocate for the “common man.” While President, he opposed any programs which seemed to benefit the wealthy, like the Bank of the United States. He used the veto power so frequently that some called him “King Andrew.” Finally, he favored the “Spoils System” to make certain that only his allies and supporters got work in the government.

\_\_\_\_\_12. As President, he purchased the Louisiana Territory and sent out the Corps of Discovery under the leadership of Lewis & Clark to explore the territory.

\_\_\_\_\_13. He issued the Emancipation Proclamation and encouraged the ratification of the 13th Amendment, ending slavery in America.

\_\_\_\_\_14. His New Deal programs helped to slow down the negative impact of the Great Depression. He was also the US President during World War II.

\_\_\_\_\_15. He was the Father of the Constitution, an author of the Federalist Papers, the author of the Bill of Rights, and the fourth President of the United States – during the war of 1812.MOST hard Nixon N. Ronald Reagan O. George H. W. BUsh ooks and anything on the bookshelf.re in this sub folder. THEY CA

**SECTION III. WARS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY**. Each of the matching examples below is worth 2/3rds of a point each (.67 pts.)

**A. The Revolutionary War B. The War of 1812 C. The Mexican-American War**

**D. The Civil War E. The Plains Wars F. The Spanish-American War**

**G. World War I H. World War II I. The Cold War**

**J. The Korean War K. The Vietnam War L. The Persian Gulf War**

**M. The War in Afghanistan N. The Iraq War O. War for Texas Independence**

\_\_\_\_\_1. In this war, the United States invaded in order to overthrow the Taliban – and extremist Islamic fundamentalist junta which had sponsored Al-Qaeda and allowed them to plan terrorist attacks against the United States of America.

\_\_\_\_\_2. The United States wanted to stop the spread of communism in this war. After the USS *Turner Joy* was attacked by Ho Chi Minh’s gunboats in 1964, the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was passed in order to allow the US military to defend the Saigon’s non-communist government.

\_\_\_\_\_3. This was a war of ideas, and although there was much rhetoric and posturing, the two principle adversaries rarely fought. The United States sought to promote democracy, capitalism, and the protection of individual rights. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, promoted communism, “a dictatorship of the proletariat,” and the collective.

\_\_\_\_\_4. In this war, Americans fought for their independence from Great Britain, seeking relief from “taxation without representation” and a host of Coercive Acts put upon them by the English.

\_\_\_\_\_5. After the explosion of the USS *Maine* in Havana Harbor was blamed on the Spanish by yellow journalists, the United States started a war of conquest against Spain.

\_\_\_\_\_6. Seeking to settle all of the land between the Mississippi River and the Pacific, Americans fought to place Native Americans onto reservations.

\_\_\_\_\_7. This war was a response to the aggression of Kim Il Sung, who invaded his southern neighbors in 1950. With approval from the United Nations, the US invaded in order to stop the spread of communism and restore the balance of power on this Asian peninsula.

\_\_\_\_\_8. After the United States was attacked by Japan on December 7, 1941, Americans declared war against all of the fascist, militarily aggressive, and murderous nations in the Triple Axis.

**SECTION III. WARS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY**. Each of the matching examples below is worth 2/3rds of a point each (.67 pts.) ***(Continued.)***

**A. The Revolutionary War B. The War of 1812 C. The Mexican-American War**

**D. The Civil War E. The Plains Wars F. The Spanish-American War**

**G. World War I H. World War II I. The Cold War**

**J. The Korean War K. The Vietnam War L. The Persian Gulf War**

**M. The War in Afghanistan N. The Iraq War O. War for Texas Independence**

\_\_\_\_\_9. The United States attacked our southern neighbor in 1846, claiming that “American blood had been spilled on American soil.” In reality, President James K. Polk wanted to take Texas, California, and the land of the Southwest for the United States… And he did!

\_\_\_\_\_10. After Saddam Hussein invaded the tiny (and very wealthy!) republic of Kuwait in the summer of 1990, President George H.W. Bush formed a coalition of nations to liberate the country. Kuwait was freed; Saddam Hussein, however, remained in power.

\_\_\_\_\_11. The United States entered this war because of the sinking of the HMS *Lusitania,* unrestricted submarine warfare, the Zimmermann Telegram, and Woodrow Wilson’s desire to “Make the World Safe for Democracy!”

\_\_\_\_\_12. Because the British refused to leave our western boundaries, and because the British navy continued to “impress” – or kidnap – American sailors, President James Madison asked for and received a declaration of war against England from the “War Hawks” in Congress.

\_\_\_\_\_13. This war was fought principally over the issue of slavery, but the slavery issue influenced many other issues: the tariff, “states’ rights” philosophy, and the issue of secession. When newly elected President Abraham Lincoln called up 75,000 soldiers to put down a secessionist revolt in South Carolina at Fort Sumter, the war started.

\_\_\_\_\_14. Claiming that dictator Saddam Hussein had weapons of mass destruction – and seeking regime change in Iraq – George W. Bush and Congress authorized the invasion of Iraq in 2003.

\_\_\_\_\_15. Sam Houston captured Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto – after Santa Anna had murdered hundreds of soldiers at the Battle of the Alamo and Goliad during the previous year. Houston forced Santa Anna to sign a treaty granting his nation independence. He hoped that the United States would annex his country in 1836; however, it would not join the Union until 1845.

**SECTION IV. HISTORICAL ESSAY. The Democratization of the United States, 1776 – the Present**

**This essay is worth 20 points.**

Throughout American History, the expansion of democracy has been a crucial factor in changing our nation’s society. Consider the numerous ways in which democratic participation has increased during the years we study in this course: from the parameters established in the Constitution, to expansion of suffrage for all white men in the Age of Jackson. Even greater changes would follow during the Reconstruction Era, to the Progressive Era, to the Civil Rights Movement and beyond. In the form of a well-developed essay including a thesis, supporting details, and a conclusion, answer the following question:

**How has our nation’s democracy expanded from 1776 to the present? *AND* How has gaining suffrage rights allowed groups of people to play a more active role in the culture, the economy, and the government of the United States of America? *Provide specific examples*.**

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**Word Bank for Essay on Democratization in United States History**.

**Terms Related to Democratization in the United States, 1776 – the Present**

“Taxation Without Representation!” Direct Democracy

Representative Democracy The House of Burgesses

The Articles of Confederation The US Constitution The Bill of Rights

Property Requirements Universal White Male Suffrage Religious Oaths

13th Amendment 15th Amendment Seneca Falls Convention

*The Declaration of Sentiments* Frederick Douglas Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Susan B. Anthony Carrie Chapman Catt NAWSA

19th Amendment 23rd Amendment 24th Amendment

The Poll Tax Literacy Tests Grandfather Clauses

26th Amendment The “I Have a Dream Speech” Civil Rights Act of 1964

Mississippi Freedom Summer Fannie Lou Hamer The Ku Klux Klan

The Selma March The Voting Rights Act of 1965 The Electoral College

The Election of 2000 The Motor Voter Law Voter Disenfranchisement